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*Sceptrum Carolinum dicta, quam * * * praeside Laurentio Robergio * * * ventilandam sistit auctor Johannes Olavus Rudbeck Ol. Fil. * * * 1731.* After mentioning the original edition of the respective works, subsequent editions, reissues, and translations are accurately recorded; and in each instance the usual information is given as to place and time of publication, as well as the form, number of pages of text and index, and other details. In those works consisting of more than one volume the subjects treated in each volume and the number of pages devoted to each subject are indicated briefly in tabulated form. Reference is also made to contemporary notices and reviews.

The volume is amply provided with cross-references, and the subject-matter on the pages is well differentiated by judicious spacing and a careful selection of type, thus making the work attractive in appearance and of easy reference. Several facsimile reproductions of title-pages and frontispieces of the rarer Linnaean works are appended, which add to the interest of the volume. It is a book which will serve as a most useful guide to the Linnaean literature.—J. M. GREENMAN.

The flora of Styria.—VON HAYEK⁵ has begun a systematic treatment of the ferns and flowering plants of Styria. The first number of this work contains a key to the main groups and sub-groups, which are clearly defined, and a second key leading directly to the families. The enumeration of species follows a natural sequence, beginning with *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. and continuing through the three parts to *Chenopodium album* L. A concise description of each species is given in German, and associated with it one finds a fairly complete synonymy and bibliography. Careful attention has been given to habitat and distribution. Text figures are introduced to illustrate certain groups, but the illustrations lack clearness and detail. The nomenclature is in accordance with the Vienna Rules adopted at the last International Botanical Congress.

On the whole the work thus far happily combines a semipopular presentation and a degree of scientific accuracy which will make it useful to the local botanist and to the general systematist.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Flowering plants and ferns.—Under this title WILLIS published the first edition of his manual and dictionary in 1897. A second edition appeared in 1904, and now a third⁶ has come to hand. The purpose of the book is "to supply, within a reasonable compass, a summary of useful and scientific information about the plants met with in a botanical garden or museum, or in the field." The result is a very convenient book of reference. The first part presents an

⁵ VON HAYEK, AUGUST, Flora von Steiermark. Eine systematische Bearbeitung der im Herzogtum Steiermark wildwachsenden oder im Grossen gebauten Farn- und Blütenpflanzen nebst einer pflanzengeographischen Schilderung des Landes. Vol. I. Parts 1-3. 8vo. pp. 240. Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1908.

⁶ WILLIS, J. C., A manual and dictionary of the flowering plants and ferns. Third edition. pp. xii+712. Cambridge: The University Press. 1908. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.75.

outline of the morphology, natural history, classification, geographical distribution, and economic uses of the flowering plants and ferns. The second part, to a great extent rewritten, is a dictionary of the classes, cohorts, families, and chief genera, alphabetically arranged. The third part, to which much has been added, is a glossarial index of English names, economic products, technical terms, specific names, etc. Altogether the volume is a most convenient one for any botanist or botanical laboratory.—J. M. C.

Library of John Donnell Smith.—In 1905 JOHN DONNELL SMITH presented to the Smithsonian Institution his herbarium, containing over 100,000 mounted specimens, and his botanical library, containing about 1600 bound volumes. The herbarium has been placed in the U. S. National Museum; but for the present the library is to remain in Baltimore. The collection of books is chiefly taxonomic, and is especially rich in the literature of the floras of Mexico and Central America. This valuable collection has been placed freely at the disposal of botanists, and a very complete and handsome author catalogue has been issued by the Smithsonian Institution as a special publication,⁷ in addition to the regular edition (*Contrib. Nat. Herb.* Vol. XII. part 1). This disposition of his exceedingly valuable herbarium and library emphasizes not only the generosity but also the scientific spirit of the donor.—J. M. C.

Cryptogamic flora of Brandenburg.⁸—The third part of the volume on Algae by LEMMERMANN has just appeared. It is devoted entirely to the Flagellatae, all of the recognized seven "orders" excepting the last (Euglenineae) being presented, and that one is begun.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Paleobotanical notes.—NATHORST has begun the publication of an important series of paleobotanical memoirs.⁹ The first deals with *Pseudocycas*, a new genus from the Cenomanian Cretaceous of Greenland. It has generally been considered that leaves of the Cycadeae made their appearance first in the Triassic, and thus considerably antedated the true *Zamia*e, which are known earliest from the Tertiary deposits. The author shows that leaves from Cretaceous deposits, which have been described by various authors as belonging to *Cycadites* or even to the living *Cycas*, are in reality not to be included in these genera at all, since they differ from the existing *Cycas* in that each leaf pinnule has a *double* midrib and is attached to the rachis by a broad instead of an attenuated base. On account of these divergences, the author sets up a new genus, *Pseudocycas*.

⁷ Catalogue of the botanical library of JOHN DONNELL SMITH, presented in 1905 to the Smithsonian Institution. Compiled by ALICE CARY ATWOOD. Special publication, Smithsonian Institution. pp. 94. July 1908.

⁸ LEMMERMANN, E., *Kryptogamenflora der Mark Brandenburg*. Band 3, Heft 3, Algen, 305-496. Leipzig: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1908.

⁹ Kung. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 42: no. 5. 1907; 43: no. 3. 1908; 43: no. 6. 1908.